

The time has again come when the chosen representatives of the American people are setting their faces towards the national capital, intent upon their duties and privileges as members of Congress. In behalf of these gentlemen we have often found it our duty to address the people, but now it is in behalf of the people that we propose to address some considerations to the Senators and Representatives whom they have elected. We have an eminent right so to do; this is a people's paper; it is interested in politicians just so far as the people are interested in them, and the grounds upon which they claim our consideration consist solely in the fact that they have been selected by the people as the representatives of their will in the councils of the nation. It is true that there are those among them who are highly esteemed by us for their personal qualities, but, in our view, it is about the only ground upon which to raise above personal considerations and to speak in the name of the people to those whom the people's voice has invested with the solemn responsibility of legislation for the public well-being. Especially we consider ourselves as addressing those who go to Washington commissioned with the franchise of the Southern States. Their position is in many respects exceptional at this time; they have never, since the war, stood on ground so advantageous for speaking and acting potentially in politics as they do now. At first the South had no representatives, for the carpet-baggers who stood in that position were worse than none; but by degrees State after State shook off the influence of the carpet-baggers, and after another man took their seats in Congress, really authorized to speak for the South. Even then the Southern members were made to feel that they were there on sufferance, and even in their own party were expected to meekly follow the lead of those by whose gracious permission they sat there; but the time is now come when Southern members speak with a voice as potential as that of any one there, and when their support is perhaps even more anxiously sought than that of any other class of politicians. Now, what we desire to impress upon them is that just in proportion as their power and freedom of action are increased, by the change of circumstances, exactly in the same proportion their responsibility is augmented, and that responsibility is exclusively to the people; primarily to the people of the United States, then to the people of the section from which they go forth, and lastly to that particular constituency whose votes were the efficient cause of placing them where they are. It is to hold them to this responsibility that we now seek to gain their ear. We charge them that they accept no other allegiance complicating their sworn allegiance to the people.

Inducements innumerable will assail them at every step as soon as they set foot within the national capital to transfer this allegiance to a widely different claimant—to the interests of official life in Washington—to the interests of individual companies and rich persons whose agents throng the corridors and committee rooms and lobbies of the capital, who haunt open to all, and from which no interested parties are excluded except one, and that is the people of the United States. The people are not there, every one else is. Every legislator will do well to remember this when approached by an agent who solicits his vote in behalf of this railroad or that patent for army or navy use or the other bill for the improvement of Mud creek. He must remember that, however plausible the argument for the measure in question, there is another party to the question, and that is the people, sworn agent, bound by oath and by every consideration of honor to scrutinize it, and act upon it rigidly in the interest of his client, and that client is the people of the United States. These things ought not to be discussed in the lobby at all; these agents and solicitors have no business there; anything they have to urge which is really entitled to a hearing can be urged in open committee with no secret confabulations and it would be well for the public service if every member of Congress would deem it incongruous with his dignity as a legislator to be seen in private conference with a man well known as being frequenting the walls of legislation in the interests of mining or a railway or any other scheme demanding special legislation for its profit.

The lobby is the direct antagonist of the people; the former wants the people to be named for special interest, the latter for the general interest of all, the great inequality of the arrangement being that the lobby is always on hand, the people never, except by those who are elected to represent popular interests; but whom it is the main business of the lobby to win over in favor of special interests; if they are so won over, the people are betrayed by their sworn champions and out of court.

It was the lobby which enabled the Central Pacific railroad, with the help of the *Crocker-Mobley*, to swindle the people out of millions. It was the lobby which brought the Freedman's Saving Bank.

It was the lobby which prohibited all importations which could give the people cheap goods, and so prevent the monopolists from taxing them for their profit.

valuable penny first in coin and then in gold.

It is this, the lobby which demoralized the silver dollar.

And all these things were effected by the lobby, in the interest of moneyed men and against the interest of people in general; and the means the lobby worked by was hard money paid into the hands of congressmen.

Now, the constitution working in the interest of the people and the lobby in that of moneyed men are two masters whose service is as incompatible as that of God and Mammon, Jesus Christ and the Devil—ye cannot serve both, gentlemen; you have to choose which you will serve.

It will be said that these things have been done hitherto by Northern Democrats and Republicans, and not by Southern Democrats and Republicans, and that in addressing our considerations to Southern Democrats we are gratuitously insulting men who are above such dishonest and mercenary motives. Well, there is some truth in that; it has been chiefly upon Northern men and Republicans that the lobby has operated so far, and we say it with pride; we should say it with more pride, but for the consideration that Southern Democrats have not been so far tempted as Northern Radicals have. Lobby members know whom to approach and where to lay out their money. What they want to buy is legislative power; hitherto Northern men and Senators have had it, and Southern Democrats have not; but the times are changing and in this Congress the Democrats will soon have the preponderance in both Houses. The lobby is already scenting their arrival from afar and, like a flock of vultures, is hovering over the capital looking for its annual feast of carnion. Democrats and Southern men will be chiefly approached by them now, and it will be seen whether the comparative immunity of that body from mercenary conduct results from their superior moral worth, or the comparative absence of temptation.

We are going to assume until the contrary is proven that the higher has been the efficient motive, and that our Southern members are at least above the degrading influence of bribes; at least we are satisfied that those who go from this immediate locality are far above being influenced by such considerations. But it is not alone in the capitol building that the lobby works, nor is it by money alone that it carries out its purposes. The whole atmosphere of Washington City is saturated with the influence, the whole structure of Washington society is subservient to its behests—nay, it is said that the blandishments of female loveliness are chartered in its service. We are not speaking here of the grosser abuses of this sort, though even these have been pressed into the service; but we are speaking of the *monde* not the *demi monde*; we are speaking of respectable females on respectable society—may, of the queens of fashion within the most exclusive circles, as contributing to the resources of the lobby against the people.

And against those poor wiles we are warning our Southern Senators is a lady, and a very great lady, too. Her husband is a member of the cabinet or a high army official, or at least a wealthy Senator. When we say wealthy we mean that his mansion shows evidences of un stinted expenditure, its suite of reception rooms being open for entertainment several times a week, with flowers, music, *ad libitum*; and as for Mrs. Diplomat herself (so we will call her), her velvets and satins and laces, her diamonds, pearls and opals occupy many columns in the fashionable intelligence of various provincial journals, nor are her purchases of splendours more superb than her intrinsic attractions; her conversation is as brilliant as her diamonds, her complexion—well, it was warranted first class and was imported from Paris at the same time with her *Worth* costumes. Her figure—well, *Worth* guarantees to make any figure he operates upon to be rendered perfect in symmetry. To this splendid mansion Senator Evergreen Noodle from an inland district in a Southwestern State is invited by this transcendent hostess. (Now, I am speaking of a lady, not needed for the terrene-lunar; her extension a propriation.) He finds himself amid a crowd of ambassadors and attaches, counts, barons and baronets, cabinet ministers, millionaires, and everything else that is astonishing. It is still more astonishing to him to find himself selected by the Hon. Mrs. Diplomat for the distinguished honor of escorting her from one splendid saloon to another, and from the latter to the subdued light and cooler atmosphere of the dining room, which is perfumed with tropical flowers in the midst of winter. The lights and noise and heat were too much for Mrs. D.'s poor head, that's all; Noodle's head, never a strong one, had already been dazed by the blaze of light and the crash of music and now, under the influence of Mrs. Diplomat's conversation, now grave, now gay, now satirical, now sentimental, and again brilliant and literary, he hardly knows whether he has any head at all. Parenthetically she slips in the words, "Of course you vote with us; why the question is not, do you object to it, but we all vote for the terrene-lunar; [and she takes out tablets of pearl and silver] I will put your name down. I know we can rely upon you." Poor Noodle, what reck he of his constituents and nice little wife in Noodle-land. He thinks Mrs. Diplomat an angel and she thinks him a fool, and she is a good deal nearer right than he. She an angel indeed, *angelus focuorum superius*; but the angel fish-tail peeped out there from behind a pair of robes, and if he had any perception left, he could know her for a member of the lobby, and these brilliant salons for the

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all and let us repeat everywhere this would have for immediate or remote success, civil war. Let us, then, make the people, which is not impossible, for it began with the people, the cause of our miseries, monarchies cause to agitate it, and to cause the people to be the cause of our miseries; and you, electors, cause these deepsiders of all interests to be the cause of our miseries, the following truths, which will be the cause of our miseries.

The nation alone is sovereign. The Republic is the form of government by means of the people. The sovereignty is exerted by an elective chief of state, the president, and by the Congress of the Republic, and by means of two Chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives, by the constitution. The elective chief of state is elected by the people for a term of four years, the concurrence of these two Chambers and the people. The Senate is elected by the people. The concurrences of a single Chamber would be null and void, executive power is bound to convolve a new one in the shortest possible time. The prolongation of this delay beyond the indispensable term is a violation of the spirit of the constitution. In ninety days, it becomes a violation of the constitution, as it becomes a violation of the constitution, as it becomes a violation of the constitution.

THE CITY SCHOOL FUND.

In response to inquiries made by responsible citizens, we have examined into the present disposition of the railway stock held by the school commissioners of Clarksville for the purpose of erecting suitable school buildings in the city. The need of such buildings is so obvious that the information desired should be withheld, and we have much pleasure in stating that our application received prompt attention at the hands of the Board of the City of Clarksville, and the commissioners in charge of the funds, who have very courteously placed in our hands a full statement of the matter from the first appointment of the commissioners to the present day. The substance of this we now lay before our readers.

The business commences at the time when an attempt was made to build a railroad from Clarksville to Princeton, at which time the corporation of Clarksville subscribed to the C. & P. R. R. the stock it held in the Louisville and Nashville R. R. When the City of Clarksville, as a corporation enterprise failed to go into operation, the company formed to carry it out returned to the corporation most of that stock with the condition that it was to be donated to the common schools of Clarksville upon the fulfillment of certain conditions. This proposal was accepted and ratified by a majority of the voters of Clarksville at an election held for the purpose April 25th, 1874, and, all the conditions being fulfilled, the following citizens were appointed to receive the stock and carry out the purposes in view under the direction of the Board of the City of Clarksville, viz: J. H. Electric, Sam. Johnson, Jas. L. Glenn, Polk G. Johnson and T. H. Hyman.

Their instructions were "to receive said stock and to sell the same for the best price they can obtain, and at such time as they may elect, the sale to be subject to the ratification of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen." They were also "empowered and directed, as soon after the sale of said stock as may be practicable, to purchase two suitable sites and to build thereon two public schools, one for the colored children, and one for the white, and one for that of colored children; the combined cost of the lots and buildings not to exceed the sum realized from the sale of said railroad stock. For two reasons this stock has never been sold. First, The great depression of L. & N. shares in the market, and Second, The refusal of the railway company to transfer the stock until a suit was decided, which was pending between it and Montgomery county. This transfer has never yet been made.

On the 1st of 1875, however, the company paid to the city the dividends upon the stock which had accrued in their hands since the date of sale, amounting to \$9,832.20. This sum, together with further dividends subsequently received, has been invested in city bonds to the amount of \$6,180.00, by the order of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, in order that interest may accrue upon them till the suit is decided and the stock sold, for the whole will be available for school building purposes. The stock of the City of Clarksville, of the bonds could if desirable, but neither the Board of Commissioners nor that of Mayor and Aldermen consider it is desirable to do so till enough money is on hand to build edifices sufficient to accommodate the whole of the city public schools. The city bonds held by them are worth something over \$4,800 if sold at the present time.

The suit, pending which the transfer of stock is suspended, will come before the Supreme Court next January. When it will be decided we have no means of stating.

THE WATER QUESTION.

It seems to be quite certain that no further active operations are to be attempted in Bulgaria by the Russians before winter; indeed the state of the roads, passes, etc., renders anything but inactive occupation of the territory is impossible. The Russian troops, therefore, can occupy them at all. Their only communication with their base of supply in Rostomania is by the two bridges at Nicopolis and Semnitsa across the Danube and these have been already reported in a dangerous condition. Prudence would undoubtedly dictate the withdrawal of the Russian forces to the North bank of the Danube, but this would be so direct a confession of defeat, that it would require more moral courage than any Russian court is now capable of venturing. The sufferings of the century occupied the non-combatants of the country occupied by them will be incalculable.

OHIO ELECTION.

A complete Democratic triumph has been the result of the Ohio elections on Tuesday last. The Democrats obtain a majority on the State

removal of that gentleman from the cabinet. Mr. Hayes is said to be not displeased with the result. If he is in earnest with his Southern policy and civil service reform, he has reason to be highly pleased; for both those measures will be certainly sustained by the Democratic party, and as certainly opposed by a powerful section of the Republican party. The Blaine-Cooking section of the Radical party will indulge in a little sparring on the I-told-you-so principle, and say that this is what comes of going back on the established principles of the party, which is true; it is also true that worse would have come of sticking to them. The Radical party was doomed in any case, as the late Presidential election demonstrated. Garfield and Stanley Matthews may now become friends again. They were divided by their conflicting claims to the presidency. The Blaine-Cooking section of the Radical party will get it, and they may burst into tears, swear eternal friendship—a fitting monument to the political force in which they have been engaged for six months.

Later—It is now certain that the Democrats have both Houses of Legislature by a large majority.

SOME persons are great at one thing and some at another. Many a woman who can write paper after page of lovely poetry can't catch hold of a squalling babe without nearly yanking its arm off.

C. R. LOVELL,
CABINET SHOP,
 Three doors west of Rice, Brundage & Co.
 All kinds of
FURNITURE REPAIRED,
 FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER,
 CARPETS MADE AND PUT DOWN,
 Window Shades put up, old Mattresses made over, etc. A full line of
FURNITURE
 Kept in stock, fresh and new.
 Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1877-4f

Otis E. Davidson,
 (Formerly of Nashville),

 No. 38 Franklin street, one door west of John F. Couts & Son,
CUNSMITH,
 Bell Hanger & Key Fitter,
 Model Maker, and Repairer of Umbrellas, Firearms, Safe Locks, Trunks, Cans, Keys, Saws, etc. Also, the Blaine-Cooking section of the Radical party will get it, and they may burst into tears, swear eternal friendship—a fitting monument to the political force in which they have been engaged for six months.
 I have living from one to three bells for such of the following gentlemen as will testify to my ability as a Bell Hanger, as well as a general mechanic: Hon. John P. Munford, Judge Tyler, Samuel Hodgson, P. H. Johnson, B. M. Johnson, etc.
 Orders collected from all parts of the country up to 10 o'clock at night.
 October 13, 1877-5f

AT COST
 And Less than Cost
FOR CASH.
 Having bought WM. KLEEMANN'S stock of goods at Clarksville, Tenn., and our miles from Trenton, Todd county, Ky., and selling the same at Tom Beatty's, a lancher, Wm. Hickman and others; consequently 75 per cent. of land, 10 acres in Timber, a good Ice House, large Stable and all necessary Out Buildings; about 15 miles from Clarksville. Terms liberal and price reasonable. This place must be sold. Call soon if you wish a bargain.
 R. B. WALTHAL.
 October 13, 1877-4f

G. H. O.
Mrs. Hodgson & Maguire
 And you will find the
LARGEST, FINEST
CHEAPEST STOCK
OF
Millinery Goods!
IN THE CITY.
 October 13, 1877-4f

A Beautiful Suburban Residence for Sale.
 I am offering for sale privately the Judge Wm. K. Johnson's house, situated about twelve miles from Clarksville, Tenn., and our miles from Trenton, Todd county, Ky., and selling the same at Tom Beatty's, a lancher, Wm. Hickman and others; consequently 75 per cent. of land, 10 acres in Timber, a good Ice House, large Stable and all necessary Out Buildings; about 15 miles from Clarksville. Terms liberal and price reasonable. This place must be sold. Call soon if you wish a bargain.
 R. B. WALTHAL.
 October 13, 1877-4f

Farm for Sale!
 The John P. Taylor Farm, situated about twelve miles from Clarksville, Tenn., and our miles from Trenton, Todd county, Ky., and selling the same at Tom Beatty's, a lancher, Wm. Hickman and others; consequently 75 per cent. of land, 10 acres in Timber, a good Ice House, large Stable and all necessary Out Buildings; about 15 miles from Clarksville. Terms liberal and price reasonable. This place must be sold. Call soon if you wish a bargain.
 R. B. WALTHAL.
 October 13, 1877-4f

For Rent.
 The Store-Room formerly occupied by Wm. K. Johnson, now on E. B. Walthal, as Clothing Store. Apply to
 Clarksville, Oct. 13, 1877-3u

New Providence Drug Store.

Having recently refitted our Drug Store, we are now receiving and offering for sale an almost entire new stock of pure

Drugs, Patent Medicines,
DYE STUFFS, &c.

Prescriptions carefully prepared and promptly filled by an experienced prescriptionist

October 6, 1877-4f

BALES & CO.

J. H. PETTUS. W. P. HAMBAUGH. J. C. KENDRICK.

KENDRICK, HAMBAUGH & CO.,
Tobacco Salesmen,
CENTRAL HOUSE,
[FIRE-PROOF]
Corner Main and Front Sts., Opp. Wharf Boat,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES ON TOBACCO.
WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Messrs. M. H. Clark & Bro. F. G. Irwin, Esq.
John D. N. Kennedy, Pres't Northern Bank. A. Howell, Cashier Bank of Clarksville.
P. Beaumont, Pres't First National Bank. W. S. Poindexter, Cashier Franklin Bank
October 6, 1877-4f

J. J. CRUSMAN,
Sole Agent for
Wilson Pitt's Pure
WHISKEY.
Has in store a supply of
this well known Whiskey,
for sale at the price of
ordinary brands.

Keesee & Northington
Have a choice selection of
Fancy & Staple Groceries,
PURE WHISKIES,
Brandies, Wines, &c.,
Also, Shingles, Lime and Cement.
GERMAN MILLETT SEED.
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
January 20, 1877-4f.

Walter McComb & Co.
Have Just Received and Offer For Sale
New Red Top or
Herds Grass Seed,
New Orchard Grass Seed,
New Timothy Seed,

Lieber's Trade Palace!

HALL OF FASHION!

1877. 1877.

FALL SEASON.

PHILIP LIEBER,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

EVERY DEPARTMENT
WELL SUPPLIED WITH

New, Attractive Goods.

The attention of close buyers is invited to a careful examination of our styles and prices before purchasing.

Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods!

Comprising an elegant line of Black and Colored Basket Cloth and Poplins, Black Cashmeres, Mohairs, Alpacas and Black Silks. Novelties in Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Ruchings, etc.

You are specially invited to carefully inspect the largest and best assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.

\$10,000 WORTH OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Embracing every quality from the cheapest to the most elegant garment.

200 PIECES
KENTUCKY JEANS!
A choice selection of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Novelties in SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, etc.

SILK AND FUR HATS!

Manufactured expressly for me, are complete and comprise everything new and stylish.

A Full Stock of Calicos, Carpets.
TRUNKS, etc., always on hand.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, it is my purpose to keep up my stock to the highest standard of completeness and furnish my customers at as low prices as can be found in the State.

SALESMEN:
ALEX. WEILL, GUN. HARRISON, C. W. ABELL, JULIAN LEON

Very Respectfully,
Philip Lieber.

J. J. CRUSMAN

OFFERS

NEW STOCK,
CONSISTING OF

NEW CROP RICE,
NEW CHEESE,
New Mackerel,
New Crop Red Top Seed,
New Crop Orchard Grass Seed,
New Crop Timothy Seed,
New Crop Blue Grass Seed,
NEW CANNED GOODS!
Teas, all grades,
GOLDEN SYRUP,
Old Government Java Coffee,